

SUMMER ANNUALS ARE MUCH ALIKE

Cowpeas, Soy Beans and Velvet Beans Have About Same Climatic Adaptations.

COMPARISON MADE OF CROPS

Among Important Points in Determining Value of Legumes Are Its Value for Forage and Its Ability to Supply Nitrogen.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cowpeas, velvet beans and soy beans are all summer annuals, agriculturally much alike, and for the best results are adapted to nearly the same regions. A comparison of these crops is not so much a matter of determining which is the best crop as it is a careful consideration of their climatic and soil adaptations and the special uses of each on the farm. Among the important points that determine the value of a leguminous crop are its value for forage, both in quantity and quality, either as hay or pasture; its ability to supply additional nitrogen; and the value of the seed as a cash crop or for its utilization on the farm.

The soy bean has about the same climatic adaptations as corn, and therefore its culture is somewhat similar to that of either the cowpea or velvet bean.

The velvet bean is especially adapted to the well-drained portions of the Atlantic and Gulf coastal plain areas, while the cowpea can be grown successfully not only there, but throughout the cotton belt and the lower half of the corn belt. The velvet bean and cowpea are quite sensitive to cold, whereas the soy bean withstands considerable frost in spring and fall. Cowpeas and velvet beans both succeed on poor soils better than the soy bean. For soil improvement the velvet bean is, in general, superior to either the cowpea or the soy bean, although the cowpea succeeds under a greater diversity of conditions.

The soy bean is to be preferred for forage purposes on account of its upright growth. The cowpea and velvet bean are very plants and therefore more difficult to harvest and cure. As a grazing crop for cattle and hogs in fall and winter the velvet bean cannot be excelled. However, the cowpea and soy bean can be grown over much extended periods of time, and their numerous varieties furnish earlier seasons.

For the production of seed, the soy bean has many advantages over the cowpea and velvet bean. The soy bean matures all its seed at one time and can easily be harvested by machine. Hand picking is most commonly practiced in gathering cowpea seed, although machinery can be used to advantage. It is necessary to pick velvet beans by hand because of the abundant, tangled mass of vines.

The seeds of velvet beans, cowpeas and soy beans are all excellent feed for cattle and hogs. Cowpea seed, however, is rarely cheap enough for feed, but it is extensively used, especially in the Southern States, for human food. Soy-bean seed, in addition to its value for feed, is valuable for the production of oil and meal, and its use for human food is increasing. The cowpea has undoubtedly continued to be one of the most important leguminous crops in the Southern States. No other crop grown under such a diversity of conditions or yielding so little attention to soil preparation and cultivation succeeds so well. Under the most varied conditions forage, soil improvement and human food are obtained.

SPRAYING KILLS HONEY BEES

Discovered That Solutions Applied to Apple Trees Are Destructive to Little Insects.

A series of tests to determine the effect of spray solutions on honey bees is being undertaken by the California College of Agriculture, following the discovery that heavy spraying of apple trees when they are in bloom has resulted in great loss to bees seeking nectar. It is pointed out that bees are the orchardist's best friends, as they help pollination.

SOIL IS IMPROVED BY LIMES

In Cautious Form It Fertilizes Land, Bringing About More Granular Condition.

The tilth, or friable condition, of the soil is improved by the presence of lime. Lime, especially in the caustic form, fertilizes the soil and thereby brings about a more granular and porous condition.

Exercise Is Essential. If hens are allowed to get whole grains without a lot of effort, poor results will be the rule. Exercise is essential for body vigor and health.

Care for Seed Corn. Are you taking care of that good seed corn you have picked last fall? The main point is to keep it extra dry and protected from the weather.

Incubation Period. The incubation period of turkey eggs is 28 days.

SEEDLING GROWTH IS RETARDED BY BRUSH

Close Spacing Desirable to Produce Best Timber.

When Tops of Trees Begin to Inter-mingle and Crowd Each Other Some of Them Should Be Cut Out for Best Results.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When cut-over land is planted in hard-wood seedlings, it may happen that a natural bushy growth will be a few years outgrow the planted trees, overtop them and crowd them, and thus interfere seriously with their development. To insure the proper development of the seedlings, forest specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say in Farmers' Bulletin 1129, "Growing and Planting Hardwood Seedlings on the Farm," it is necessary to cut down the brush trees two or three years. When old trees with wide-spreading crowns threaten to shade the seedlings so they will not develop properly, the brush should be removed.

To produce clean-bodied timber, close spacing is desirable. When the tops of the trees begin to intermingle and crowd each other, however, they become like overcrowded vegetables in a garden. Growth is stunted. It is necessary to cut down the brush trees two or three years. When old trees with wide-spreading crowns threaten to shade the seedlings so they will not develop properly, the brush should be removed.

Thinnings are usually necessary when a plantation becomes twenty years old, sometimes sooner. The brush should be removed by cutting the trees not too large to prevent the growth of the remaining trees tops from covering the gaps in from three to five years. When poles are cut for farm use, a crude form of thinning may be necessary, in the removal of the remaining part rather than a part of the original number.

The best formed and most healthy trees should be permitted to remain, and the others that are likely to interfere with their growth should be removed. Thinnings are usually necessary when a plantation becomes twenty years old, sometimes sooner. The brush should be removed by cutting the trees not too large to prevent the growth of the remaining trees tops from covering the gaps in from three to five years. When poles are cut for farm use, a crude form of thinning may be necessary, in the removal of the remaining part rather than a part of the original number.

DEVICE FOR CLEANING GRAIN

South Dakota Man Has Invention for Improving Grain Which Is Simple in Construction.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing an invention of C. Mettler of Menom, S. D., says: "A device for cleaning grain, consisting of a hopper, a series of rotating brushes, and a series of air blasts. The object is to produce a device by which various grains may be cleaned, and the device is simple in construction."

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GERMINATION TEST OF SEED

Cowpeas Lose Its Vitality If Not Cured Properly, Say Agricultural Specialists.

Cowpea seed, if good, can be stored for a considerable length of time without much danger of loss of vitality, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. If the peas are sufficiently cured in the field, they will retain their vitality for a long time. However, seed not properly cured or stored loses its vitality; consequently a germination test is always advisable.

ATTENTION TO WORK HORSES

High Prices Asked for Animals Make It Necessary for Farmer to Get More Service.

The time has come when the life and usefulness of the work horse must have more attention. The high prices asked for horses of good size and ample form make it necessary for farmers to get more and better service from their teams.

Crowding Eggs Is Bad

Where birds are permitted to crowd, a great many times it results in the unborn lamb being killed, which a great many times will cause the death of the mother as well.

Weak Chicks Will Result

Neither a hen nor an incubator will produce strong chicks if the eggs contain weak germs or from which have not received proper care.

Burn Diseased Fowls

Burn or bury at a distance all fowls that are or are killed as a result of crop, liver, or other disease. These are always troubled with colds and run. Kill them off and try new blood.

Vitality of Weed Seeds

Some weed seeds keep their vitality for 25 years. To down weeds keep them from producing seed.

Cutting Over Too Low

Many farmers have killed sweet clover by cutting the first crop too low.

New Frocks Are Hint of Summer

Under southern skies, at the southern resorts, is the place to see the new summer clothes worn, and wherever we go there, in search of fashion inspiration, writes an authority on styles, we are greeted by organdies and velvets, tulle and summer silks—anything that is light in weight and transparent in texture. From the look of the new, this frock one imagines that the old-fashioned style books have been combed and everything of a modish type discarded without further notice, for we are confronted with only one thing—new.

A panel just in front is made of the organdie unadorned by ruffles, and there is a finely tucked vest with a sort of an apron for an even jacket. There is a velvet ribbon girdle of dark sage green, while the organdie in the gown is of that light and singing green.

The Dotted Swisses. Then there are the dotted swisses—sisters to the organdie family. They have dots of color and dots of the same shade as the foundation material, dots that are large and dots that are small, dots that are separated by many inches from each other and dots that are close together. Each new arrangement of the little dots gives a whole new appearance and character to the fabric, and this new look is being used by a designer gives a new touch that makes the frock stand out as something quite exquisite and fresh among all the others. On the new summer frocks there are overskirts a-plenty, and there is one of jade dotted organdie made in a sort of princess line with side panels that are full and make an effect like an overskirt. The new frocks are being made in a variety of styles, and the designers are using all the latest fashions of the season.

There are the sports clothes of which particular notice must be taken, because they do constitute so large a part of our dressing as a whole. They are the foundation of any outfit, and they are being made in a variety of styles. The new frocks are being made in a variety of styles, and the designers are using all the latest fashions of the season.

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Materials Are Numerous.

The materials allowed for smart summer frocks are as numerous as the days of the summertime. There is no hard and fast rule about what shall be worn and what shall be taboo. Indeed, if there ever was a chance for latitude it is right here and now, and the individual may choose her clothes according to her own likings and desires, and she is not to be troubled by the fact that they will be running far ahead.

Organdie is perhaps the favorite of all the thinner materials only because it is so very becoming to the most every type of womanhood and girlhood, and childhood, for that matter. A frock of blue and white organdie is popular far and wide, and its popularity is based on a steadily increasing time. The colors are what make it so extremely attractive, for they have reached the maximum of perfection. The shades are as scintillating as so much pure color, and the fact that the thickness of the fabric helps to catch and reflect the light is something that is charming in itself. Nothing can set up competition with it. It is safe and sound and unassailable, right there on its own platform.

Some of the organdie frocks are made quite elaborately, while others are most simple and unpretentious in construction and workmanship. One of the latest ideas in an informal outdoor suit has a skirt of a French material that is a red plique weave with a plaid of red stripes making its pattern. It is a most effective piece of material and hangs into the folds of the skirt with the utmost ease and adaptability. Then the lovely fitting very dark blue serge jacket is a proper complement to the vividness of the skirt. This combination promises to be one of the popular ones for spring, for it is one of the most exclusive that has been chosen for exploitation at southern resorts.

Choosing the Way to Travel.

Man cannot consecrate himself entirely to God, and at the same time give his best efforts and his best time and thought to the world. The world, apart from God, takes an altogether different direction from that which God maps out. The world, apart from God, is prone to degradation by way of license and self-indulgence. On the other hand, the soul, under the guidance of God's Holy Spirit, travels along the way of sacrifice, obedience and self-restraint. The supreme question, therefore, for each one of us, is: "Which way am I choosing to travel?"—Rev. Henry Lowndes Drew.

Wonderfully Beautiful.

How wonderfully beautiful is the delineation of the characters of the three Patriarchs in Genesis! To be man, if ever man could, without hypocrisy, he ought, or supposed to be, "the friend of God." Abraham was that man. We are not surprised Abimelech and Ephron came to reverence him so profoundly. He was peaceful, because of his conscious relation to God.—S. T. Coleridge.

Quick Time.

"What is the name of that beautiful summer girl I have been going around with?" "I thought you were engaged to her." "I am. That is why I wish to know her name."

How Some Americans Feel.

"You want to go abroad?" "I don't want to go abroad." "Any particular destination in mind?" "None. The nearest place?"

Three-Quarter Height Boots.

Three-quarter height boots are a novelty of the season.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. J. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 27

REWARDS OF FAITHFULNESS.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 23:1-9.

GOLDEN TEXT—Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things—Matt. 25:23.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 23:1-9; Luke 9:47; Rom. 12:1-8; 1 Pet. 4:9.

PHILIPPS TOPIC—Being a Good Servant.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Duties and Rewards.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Faithful Use of Our Abilities.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Use of Our Abilities.

This parable, like that of the ten virgins, is associated with the Second Coming of Christ. In both instances the unpreparedness for His coming on the part of the people is exhibited. In the first, the people are unprepared for the coming of the Lord, and in the second, the people are unprepared for the coming of the Lord's servants.

1. The Distribution of the Talents (vs. 14, 15). It was a sovereign act. He called His own servants and distributed to them His own money. The Lord did not consult us as to our gifts. It was a sovereign act. He called His own servants and distributed to them His own money. The Lord did not consult us as to our gifts.

2. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 16, 17). All the servants recognized that the talents were not their own—that they were the property of their Lord. They were not to be used for their own gain and profit, but as stewards for the enrichment and glory of the Master.

3. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 18, 19). The five talents man put his to use and gained five more. The two talents man put his to use and gained two more. This shows that God's gifts can be increased. The exercise of any gift increases it. The faithful use of what we have in the place we are will prepare us for greater usefulness and honor.

4. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 20, 21). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

5. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 22, 23). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

6. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 24, 25). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

7. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 26, 27). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

8. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 28, 29). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

9. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 30, 31). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

10. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 32, 33). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

11. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 34, 35). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

12. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 36, 37). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

13. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 38, 39). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

14. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 40, 41). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

15. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 42, 43). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

16. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 44, 45). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

17. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 46, 47). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

18. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 48, 49). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

19. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 50, 51). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

20. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 52, 53). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

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22. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 56, 57). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

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24. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 60, 61). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

25. The Employment of the Talents (vs. 62, 63). The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished. The one talent man hid his talent and was punished.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 1 red winter, spot, \$1.97 1/2; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.94 1/2; February, \$1.84; March, \$1.84 1/2; Corn—Contract, spot, \$1.15; February delivery, \$1.14; March, \$1.14.

Cob Corn is quotable at \$10.40 per barrel for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Outs—No. 2 white, 48 1/2 sales; No. 3 white, 47 1/2.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, \$1.72; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, \$1.50 to \$1.60.

Hay—Hay, per ton, standard timothy, \$25.50; No. 2 do, \$24.50; No. 1 do, \$23.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$23.25; No. 2 do, \$19.25; No. 1 clover mixed, \$21.25; No. 2 do, \$16.50; No. 3 do, \$13.16; sample hay, \$10.15.

Straw—Per ton, No. 1 tangled rye, \$17; No. 2 tangled rye, \$16; No. 1 wheat, \$14.50; No. 2 wheat, \$13.50; No. 1 oats (nominal), \$14.50; No. 2 oats, \$13.50.

Butter—Creamery, Western separator, extras, 48¢; firsts, 47¢; second, 46¢; do, 1 pound, extras, 49¢; firsts, 48¢; second, 47¢; creamery, extra, 44¢; firsts, 42¢; dairies, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, extras, 28¢; firsts, 25¢; 25¢; storeroom, firsts, 20¢; rolls, West Virginia, extras, 20¢; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, extras, 22¢.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, loss off, 36¢; Eastern Shore, Md., and Virginia, firsts, loss off, 35¢; Western (Ohio) firsts, loss off, 35¢; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, loss off, 34¢.

Live Poultry—Chickens, young, large, per pound, 26¢; do, under 2 pounds, per pound, 40¢; rough, staggy, poor, per pound, \$1.32; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, per pound, 25¢; white pekings, young, per pound, 36¢; piddle, 4 pounds and over, per pound, 35¢; turkeys, clover, hen, per pound, 53¢; young gobblers, per pound, 50¢; thin, crooked breast, per pound, 35¢; old toms, per pound, 45¢; geese, Maryland and Virginia, fat, heavy, pound, 45¢; Southern and Western, per pound, 23¢.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, per 100 pounds, \$14.00; Eastern Shore, Md., and Virginia, per 100 pounds, \$14.10; sweet, yellow, No. 1, per barrel, \$4.00; No. 2, per barrel, \$3.50; yellow, Rappahannock, per barrel, \$3.50; Eastern Shore, Md., and Delaware, per barrel, \$3.50; native, per hamper, \$12.50; yams, bright, per barrel, \$3.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 hard, \$1.97 1/2; c. i. f. track New York and No. 2 mixed durum, \$1.85 1/2; c. i. f. to arrive.

Corn—Spot easy; No. 2 yellow, 90c and No. 2 mixed, 89 1/2; c. i. f. New York, 15-day shipment.

Cattle—Spot barely steady; No. 1 white, 58c.

Hay—Easy; No. 1, \$14.50; No. 2, \$13.50; No. 3, \$12.50; No. 4, \$11.50; No. 5, \$10.50; No. 6, \$9.50; No. 7, \$8.50; No. 8, \$7.50; No. 9, \$6.50; No. 10, \$5.50; No. 11, \$4.50; No. 12, \$3.50; No. 13, \$2.50; No. 14, \$1.50; No. 15, \$0.50.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat higher; No. 2 hard, \$1.92 1/2; do, garlicky, \$1.93 1/2.

Corn—Higher; No. 3 yellow, for export, \$5.85; local carlot No. 3 yellow, \$5.80; do, bulk, \$5.75; No. 2 yellow, \$5.65; No. 1 yellow, \$5.55; No. 1 white, \$5.45; No. 2 white, \$5.35; No. 3 white, \$5.25; No. 4 white, \$5.15; No. 5 white, \$5.05; No. 6 white, \$4.95; No. 7 white, \$4.85; No. 8 white, \$4.75; No. 9 white, \$4.65; No. 10 white, \$4.55; No. 11 white, \$4.45; No. 12 white, \$4.35; No. 13 white, \$4.25; No. 14 white, \$4.15; No. 15 white, \$4.05.

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